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The People's Korea

No. 720 EVERY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1974 (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Republic of Zaire Pays State Visit to DPRK

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—On the invitation of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, President of the Republic of Zaire, together with his wife, arrived in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, on December 9 by special plane for an official state visit to our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife cordially met the goodwill mission of the Zairese people at the airport.

President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga and his wife are accompanied by Umba-Di-Lutete, Political Commissioner of the People's Movement of the Revolution and Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and his wife; Sampasa Kaweta Milombe, Political Commissioner of the People's Movement of the Revolution and Commissioner of State for Youth and Sports; Mpinga Kasenda, Political Commissioner of the People's Movement of the Revolution and Director of the Party School, and his wife; Mabolia Inengo Trabwato, Commissioner of State for National Education, and his wife; Bisengimana Rwema, Director of the Presidential Office; Babia Zongbi Malobia, Particular Chief of Staff of the Head of State, and his wife; Mokolo Wa Mpombon, chief adviser to the presidency, and his wife; Bokana W'Ondangela, law adviser to the presidency; Lengema Dulia Yubasa Makanga, People's Commissioner and Roving Ambassador; and Senga-Wa-Mwana Tshibambi, chief of protocol to the presidency, and his wife; and others.

The current visit to our country by President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, the outstanding leader of the Zairese people, marks an epochal occasion in developing onto a new stage the friendly and cooperative relations sealed between the two peoples in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the consolidation of the national independence and the countries' prosperity and development.

It also constitutes a big contribution to strengthening the friendship and solidarity among the Asian and African peoples, the peoples of the third world countries.

Put up with due respect at the airport were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga.

Comrade Kim Il Sung came out to the airport before the arrival of the guests.

Present there were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Comrade O Jin U and his wife, Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Comrade Choe Jae U, Comrade Ho Dam and his wife, Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Department Directors of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Chairmen of Committees and Ministers of the Administration Council, responsible functionaries of working people's organisations and Pyongyang municipal Party and power bodies, generals of the Korean People's Army, responsible men of science, education, culture, art and the press and Rim Dal Son, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Zaire.

Foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang were also present at the airport.

At 12 noon the special plane carrying the goodwill mission of the Zairese people slowly touched down the ground.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga and shook hands with his entourage one by one.

A grand function was held at the airport in welcome of His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga.

The national anthems of Zaire and our country were played. Amid the booming of a 21-gun salute, in company with Comrade Kim Il Sung, President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

Courtesy Call

His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga and his wife paid a courtesy call on December 9 afternoon on Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife.

Present on the occasion were the entourage of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

On hand were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Comrade O Jin U and his wife, Comrade Choe Jae U and Comrade Ho Dam and his wife, and personages concerned Kim Sok Gi, Chong Song Nam, Chang Jong Hwan and Li In Chun and Rim Dal Son, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Zaire.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Banquet

Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet on Dec. 9 evening at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in honour of His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga and Madame on an official state visit to our country.

Invited to the banquet were President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga and Madame and his entourage and others.

Present there were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Comrade O Jin U and his wife, Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Comrade Choe Jae U, Comrade Ho Dam and his wife, Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Department Directors of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Chairmen of Committees and Ministers of the Administration Council, responsible functionaries of working people's organisations, responsible workers of Pyongyang municipal Party and power bodies, generals of the Korean People's Army, responsible men of science, education, culture, art and the press and Rim Dal Son, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Zaire.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang were invited to the banquet.

The national anthems of Zaire and our country were played at the banquet.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a welcome speech first at the banquet.

Then His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga spoke.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of friendship.

An art performance was given at the banquet by artists of central art organisations in Pyongyang.

President Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, President of the Republic of Zaire who paid a state visit to the DPRK. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Return Call

Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife paid a return call on December 10 on His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga and his wife.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Comrade O Jin U and his wife, Comrade Choe Jae U, Comrade Ho Dam and his wife and personages concerned—Kim Sok Gi, Chong Song Nam, Chang Jong Hwan, Li In Chun and Rim Dal Son, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Zaire.

Present there were the entourage of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Talks

Working-level talks between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Zaire were held in Pyongyang on December 10.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrades Choe Jae U, Ho Dam and Chong Jun Gi and personages concerned and Rim Dal Son, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Zaire.

Present on the Zairese side were the entourage of His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Views on furthering the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries were exchanged at the talks.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Opera

The revolutionary opera "Song of Mt. Kumgang-san" was performed on December 10 evening at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre in honour of His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga and his wife.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife saw the performance in company with President Mobutu Sese Seko and his wife.

Invited to see the performance were the entourage of President Mobutu Sese Seko and other members.

Inspections

His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko, his wife and his entourage inspected the Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition and the Pyongyang Metro, a grand monumental creation in the era of the Workers' Party, on December 10.

His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga and his entourage went to Mangyongdae, the historic holy land of the revolution on December 11.

The guests were accompanied by Comrades O Jin U, Ho Dam and Chong Jun Gi and personages concerned Chong Song Nam, Chang Jong Hwan, Chon Myong Su and Rim Dal Son, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Zaire.

In front of the native home the guests were cordially met by Kang Hyon Su and Kang Hui Won, responsible personages of the Pyongyang municipal Party and power bodies, and functionaries of the Historical-Revolutionary Museum in Mangyongdae.

President Mobutu Sese Seko and his entourage posed for a photograph in front of the native home in Mangyongdae.

Then they saw historical materials on the Mangyong-bong hill with keen interest.

His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga and his entourage inspected on December 11 the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolutionary School located in the historical land of revolution where the respected and beloved leader was born.

Comrade Kim Il Sung went to the school together with His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko were warmly greeted at the school gate by Comrade O Jin U and Director of the school Li O Song and personages of the school.

A welcome ceremony was held at the school.

His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko and his entourage inspected the Kumsong Tractor Plant, a modern large-scale tractor production centre, on December 11.

Comrade Kim Il Sung went to the plant together with His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko and his entourage were cordially greeted by Chong Dong Ik and Pang Ung Gi, responsible personages of the local Party and power bodies and responsible workers of the plant.

The wife of His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko visited the Pyongyang September 15 Weekly Nursery on December 11.

Madame President was accompanied by Comrade Kim Song Ae and personages concerned.

Together with them, the women on a visit to our country as the entourage of the President of the Republic of Zaire visited the weekly nursery.

His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko, his wife and their entourage visited on December 11 the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace and saw a performance of art circle members of the palace.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife went around the palace with His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko and his wife.

Present at the palace were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Comrade Ho Dam and his wife and personages concerned—Kang Hyon Su, Kim Sok Gi, Kang Hui Won, Chang Jong Hwan, Chon Myong Su and Rim Dal Son, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Zaire.

President and Madame Mobutu Sese Seko and his party were shown around rooms of the palace.

In every room the guests warmly congratulated school children with irrepressible joy.

In the evening a performance of art circle members of the palace was given at the palace theatre in welcome of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

The guests left the palace amid the warm farewell of school children.

His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko and his entourage visited the Unit 654 of the Korean People's Army on December 12.

Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the unit together with His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko.

The guests were accompanied by Comrade Choe Jae U, Comrade Ho Dam and personages concerned.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko were met at the entrance to the barracks of the unit by Comrade O Jin U, Lieutenant General O Guk Ryol and Major General Kim Jae Mun of the Korean People's Army and commanding officers of the unit.

A welcome function was held at the unit.

His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko and his entourage inspected on December 12 the machine plant where Comrade Kim Sung Jo works.

Comrade Kim Il Sung went to the plant with His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko.

The guests were accompanied by Comrade Choe Jae U and Ho Dam and personages concerned.

His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga and his entourage visited units of the Korean People's Army on December 14.

Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the units together with His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko.

The guests were accompanied by Comrades Choe Jae U and Ho Dam and personages concerned.

The guests first called at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Song Sin belongs.

Local Tour

His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko together with his wife, arrived in Hamhung, an industrial city, on December 12 by special train for a local tour.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife, in company with His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga and his wife, arrived there.

The entourage of President Mobutu Sese Seko and others also arrived there.

The guests were met at the railway station by responsible functionaries of local Party and power bodies, generals of the Korean People's Army and responsible personages of working people's organisations, economic and press organs.

A function was held at the railway station in welcome of His Excellency Mobutu Sese Seko.

His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko and his wife and his entourage visited units of the Korean People's Army on December 13.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife, together with His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko and his wife, visited the units of the Korean People's Army.

The gues s first visited the Unit 735 of the Korean People's Army.

A function was held at the unit in welcome of His Excellency

(Continued on page 2)

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Niger Gov't Del. & Niigata Pref. Ass. for Helping in Repatriation of Koreans in Japan

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on December 11 received the government delegation of the Republic of Niger on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou, Minister of External Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Niger, and members of the delegation—Mounkaila Harouna, Secretary of State for the Development of the Republic of Niger, Elhadji Malam Souley, Chief of the Cabinet of the Ministry of External Affairs and Cooperation, and Mahamane Altine, Chief of the Afro-Asian Division of the Ministry of External Affairs and Cooperation.

Ho Dam, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, was also on hand.

On the occasion the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the government delegation of the Republic of Niger headed by the Minister of External Affairs and Cooperation to our country and had a talk with it in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed to the leader the greetings of His Excellency Seyni Kountche, Head of State and Chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Niger.

The leader expressed thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to Head of State Seyni Kountche and friendly greetings in the name of the Korean people, state personnel and his colleagues to the Niger people.

The leader noted that it is a very wise step for Head of State Seyni Kountche to adhere to independence and strive to take the road of independence. We hope that the two peoples will unite on the basis of independence and march forward hand in hand, the leader said.

The leader stated that without an independent national economy it is impossible to guarantee sovereignty and without sovereignty it is impossible to defend independence and stressed that if the third world countries, the developing new-emerging forces, are to free themselves speedily from the position of the past when they had been oppressed and to preserve their independence, they should cooperate with each other and build an independent national economy.

Saying that when the third world countries cooperate with each other and rapidly develop and each country marches forward independently, neither the imperialist baton nor the imperialist oppression will work, the leader noted that this is very important.

The head of the delegation expressed deep thanks to His Excellency President for giving wise words.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung is not a big country, but it is a very great country ideologically and economically, the head of the delegation said. This was proved by all the objects we saw, he added.

While seeing the successes gained in Korea in a brief period, we have realised more clearly how great the value of independence is, he stated.

Noting that he understands very well how precious the friendship between our two countries is, the head of the delegation said that the relations between the two countries will develop more rapidly because our two countries are marching in the same direction in the political position.

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The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, granted an audience on December 10 to the delegation of the Niigata (Japan) Prefectural Association for Helping in the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Kawahara Otomatsu, vice-Chairman of the Niigata Prefectural Association for Helping in the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan and Chairman of the Niigata Prefectural Federation of the Japan-Korea Association.

Personages concerned Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and Song Gwan Jo were present on the occasion.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung welcomed the visit of the guests to our country and had a talk with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The leader highly appraised the exploit of the members of the Niigata Prefectural Association for Helping in the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan who have rendered continued, active cooperation to the Korean citizens in Japan in the work for defending their democratic, national rights and the work of repatriation up to this day since the start of the coming-and-going of the repatriation ship and expressed thanks to them.

The leader expressed the hope that the members of the Niigata Prefectural Association for Helping in the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan and the Japanese people would actively cooperate with the repatriation work of the Korean citizens in Japan and make continued efforts to defend the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and strengthen the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Japan.

Saying that U.S. imperialism trying to lord it over Asia is the common enemy of the Korean and Japanese peoples and the Asian people, the leader stressed that when we unite and struggle we can let the U.S. imperialists not lord it over Asia and drive them out. Let us all unite strength and clear Asia of the U.S. imperialists, the leader said.

The head of the delegation pointed out that the success gained so far in the repatriation work of the Korean citizens in Japan is attributable to the warm solicitude of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the tender-hearted father, and to tireless efforts of the Korean people. We will further strengthen in future the work for helping in the repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan, he said.

During our visit to Korea this time we have clearly realised that the entire people are working as one to carry out the teachings of His Excellency President amid the warm care of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung and that the economy of Korea is rapidly developing on its own strength and with its own raw materials, not relying upon foreign countries, and we cannot but admire this, the head of the delegation said.

We are very happy to see this time in Korea that those who returned home from Japan are all leading a happy life and doing their bit with credit in the construction of the fatherland, the head of the delegation said. Noting that they owe their happiness solely to the solicitude of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, he said that upon return home he will convey this news to the Japanese people and the Korean citizens in Japan to share joy with them.

Talks Held between President KIM IL SUNG And President MOBUTU SESE SEKO

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Talks were held on December 10 in Pyongyang between Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, President of the Republic of Zaire.

At the talks information was given each other of the situation of the respective countries, views were exchanged on the strengthening and development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, international problems of common concern and a number of other problems and a complete consensus of views was reached on all the problems discussed.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

The second talks between Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga were held in Pyongyang on December 14.

At the talks views were exchanged on a series of questions of common concern.

The talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

"Process of Revolutionary Changes Taking Place Today in Land of Zaire Glaringly Reflects Main Trend of Development of Our Times in Which Many Countries of World Are Advancing along Road of Independence"

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

At Pyongyang Mass Meeting Welcoming Zairese President

PYONGYANG, Dec. 15 (KCNA)—Follows the speech of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Pyongyang mass meeting welcoming the President of the Republic of Zaire, which was held here this morning:

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Esteemed Citizen President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga and Madame,

Esteemed guests from Zaire,

Dear comrades and friends,

Today the people of all strata in Pyongyang have gathered here with a great joy of meeting the distinguished Zairese guests who have come to our country with warm feelings of friendship towards our people.

First of all, I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, once again warmly welcome the visit to our country by Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko , Chairman-founder of the Zaire People's Movement of the Revolution and President of the Republic of Zaire, and Madame and his entourage.

I also avail myself of this opportunity to convey the warm fraternal greetings of the Korean people through you to the friendly Zairese people.

It is a great auspicious event for our people that Citizen President Mobutu Sese Seko, a prominent political figure of Africa, the outstanding leader of the Zairese people and an intimate friend of our people, has come all the way to our country this time.

The visit of Citizen President to our country shows that the friendly relations between the Korean people and the Zairese people have entered a new stage of development and clearly shows that the solidarity between the Korean people and the African peoples and the unity of the new-emerging forces are growing in strength as the days go by.

This mass rally today is an expression of our people's high respect for you Citizen President and a demonstration of the unbreakable friendship and solidarity between the two peoples.

The Korean people and the Zairese people have formed a firm bond of friendship on the basis of their common position of opposing imperialism, colonialism, and racism and maintaining independence.

The Korean people are very happy to have such intimate friends as the Zairese people in the centre of Africa.

Today Zaire is a dignified, sovereign and independent state which is advancing vigorously along the road of creating a new life under the correct leadership of Citizen President Mobutu Sese Seko, upholding the banner of independence.

Through our current meeting with Citizen President we have come to acquaint ourselves better with the past bitter history of Zaire, its brilliant successes scored in the struggle to build a new society after the victory of the revolution and the greater future prospect of its development.

It was all because of the uninterrupted criminal machinations of modern colonialism that even after its liberation in 1960 Zaire sufferd from a temporary division and confusion for 5 years.

Citizen President Mobutu Sese Seko opened up a new era of dynamic advance in the history of the Zairese people by overcoming the difficulties created and achieving the stability and unification of the whole country.

Today the Zairese Government is developing national economy and national culture at a fast speed in conformity with the national peculiarities by "Zairianizing" everything through various progressive socio-political reforms.

The Zairese people have become the owner of the resources of their country thanks to the "Zairianization" measure taken by the Zairese Government in November 1973.

Newly independent nations which freed themselves from colonial rule must hold fast to political independence, build an independent national economy and arm and unite the entire people with the ideas of their leader if they are to defend and consolidate the already-won independence.

The Zairese people are now possessed of the "Authenticite" idea of their valiant leader Citizen President Mobutu Sese Seko and firmly rallied around the People's Movement of the Revolution.

We fully support the struggle of the Zairese people who are advancing towards independence and self-reliance.

The prestige of the Republic of Zaire is rising as the days go by on the international scene, too, for its unique lines and policies.

Pursuing the policy of non-alignment in the field of external relations, the Republic of Zaire is actively fighting against imperialism, old and new colonialism and racism and for eliminating all forms of aggression and interference, subjugation and inequality, and making a great contribution to realizing the complete liberation and unity of Africa and cementing the unity of the new-emerging forces.

The reality of Zaire vividly shows that a people who have an excellent leader and Party and turn out to build a new life in firm unity can display a great force.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the friendly Zairese people on the successes they made in the struggle to defend the revolutionary gains and increase the might of the country as a whole under the correct guidance of their esteemed leader Citizen President Mobutu Sese Seko, and sincerely wish them greater achievements in their future struggle for building a new prospering and developing Zaire.

The process of the revolutionary changes taking place today in the land of Zaire,as a clear example showing the process of great regeneration of Africa, glaringly reflects the main trend of the development of our times in which many countries of the world are advancing along the road of independence.

We have experienced through our own actual life that in order to defend national independence and develop rapidly the newly independent nations must hold fast to the independent spirit and especially it is more important than anything else to free the people from the shackles of obsolete ideas.

Our people had to build a new life, removing the evil aftermaths of colonial rule and healing the severe wounds suffered in the three-year-long war, under the difficult conditions in which their country remains divided artificially owing to the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism and they stand face to face with imperialism.

Our Party has been able to turn our once backward country into an advanced socialist state independent in politics, self-sustaining in economy and self-defensive in national defence in a short span of time, by firmly arming the popular masses with the *Juche* idea and pushing vigorously ahead with the revolution and construction on the principle of self-reliance.

Through our struggle for establishing *Juche*, we have rooted out flunkeyism, national nihilism and dogmatism from the minds of the people and further heightened their national pride and consciousness of independence and made great successes in the revolution and construction.

Although the world is swept by a very serious economic fluctuation, our people are now developing the national economy as a whole at a continuously high speed, free from the impact of that fluctuation, because they have laid the firm foundation of an independent national economy.

This year, too, we have not only ensured a high speed of industrial growth but also reaped an unprecedentedly bumper harvest in agriculture. As a brilliant victory of our Party's independent lines, all this means that the blockade policy of the imperialists to isolate and suffocate our country has gone totally bankrupt not only in the political aspect but also in the economic aspect.

The practical experiences in Korea, Zaire and many other new-born independent states show that the time has come when the formerly oppressed and humiliated peoples are able to create a new life and build prosperous, independent and sovereign states with their own efforts.

In the struggle for the reunification of our country, too, the general situation is now turning increasingly in favour of our people who are advancing under the uplifted banner of independence.

Our just and fair stand for compelling all the foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea and reunifying the country independently and peacefully by the Koreans themselves enjoys an absolute support of the entire people in north and south Korea and evokes ever-increasing support and sympathy in the international arena as well.

Our struggle for the reunification of the fatherland is precisely a struggle between the forces of national independence and the imperialist forces of aggression and a struggle between the patriots and the traitors.

We will never allow the road of treachery and dependence in solving our own national problems and will persistently follow the road of patriotism, the road of independence, and thereby surely accomplish the cause of national reunification, the long-cherished desire of the nation.

Comrades and friends,

The present era is an era of independence and an era of great changes in which the old forces of imperialism are falling into decay and ruin and the new-emerging forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America are appearing on the scene as the master of the world.

What characterizes this course of historic changes is a ceaseless furious struggle between the revolutionary forces and the counter-revolutionary forces.

Pressed by the strong current of national liberation struggle, the imperialists have been compelled to recognize the independence of the colonial peoples; but their nature of aggression and plunder has not changed at all.

In an attempt to recover their lost old positions and subjugate the new-born independent states again, the imperialists, combining the old method of colonial rule with the crafty neo-colonialist method are resorting to all sorts of schemes such as direct armed intervention, war by proxy through their stooges, subversive and sabotaging activities, economic and cultural infiltration, etc.

But the ruin of the old forces and the growth of the new-emerging forces are a trend of history, and no force can stop this law-governed process of the development of history.

In Asia, Africa and Latin America the liberation struggle of the peoples is definitely winning and the system of imperialist colonial rule is crumbling beyond retrieve.

In Africa most countries have already won independence thanks to the powerful national liberation struggle of the peoples of this continent, and at present, too, new independent states are coming into being one after another.

Most of the old colonial powers have already been driven out of the African Continent, and the racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia are falling into hot water, repeatedly hit at home and abroad.

We warmly congratulate the people of Guinea-Bissau who have won independence recently and the peoples of Mozambique and Sao Tome-Principe who have achieved the agreements of independence.

We actively support the struggle of the people of Angola who are on the eve of independence and the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, Azania, Comores, Seychelles and the Cape Verde Islands for freedom and liberation and express our firm solidarity with the just struggle of all the African people to consolidate national independence.

The liberation struggle of the African people is an important part of the cause of the emancipation of all mankind.

The day will surely come before long when the great African people will cut off the last lifeline of imperialism and racism and completely liberate the whole African Continent.

Today imperialism is living its last moment in Asia, too.

In Asia there are many revolutionary countries and fighting countries and the vast area of Asia ranging from Korea to China, Indo-China and the Middle East has become a scene of anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

We actively support the struggle of all the Asian peoples against imperialism.

The Asian peoples will surely drive the imperialist forces of aggression out of this region to the last man and the future of Asia will be decided by the Asian people, the master of Asia.

The colonial ruling system of imperialism is being shaken to its very foundation in Latin America, too. We express firm solidarity with the struggle of the Latin American people against the domination and tyranny by imperialism and for defending their national sovereignty, natural resources and their right to territorial waters.

The present situation shows that if the peoples of all countries, small or poor, in Asia, Africa and Latin America and all the progressive peoples of the world fight in firm unity, they can defeat any aggressive machinations of the imperialists, accelerate their final ruin and establish a new order to solve everything in the international arena in conformity with the will and interests of the new-emerging forces and the peace-loving peoples.

The new-emerging forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America should counter the strategy of the imperialists to destroy them one by one with the strategy of unity; and should not only firmly unite politically but also closely cooperate economically and technically.

It is also important in strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist forces at present to bring closer the relations and cooperation among the progressive political parties of the Asian, African and Latin American countries.

There may be countries with differing social systems among the countries of this region and the political parties in those countries may also differ from each other in political views. But all of them share the common aspiration in opposing imperialism and developing their countries independently.

This community constitutes a foundation on which even those parties with different ideologies and ideas can promote their unity with each other.

The ruling parties of the new-born independent nations represent the interests of their peoples and are responsible for their destiny.

Therefore, it is natural to establish Party relations with the ruling parties of the new-born independent nations since there are state relations with them.

We will not only have the state relations with the newly independent nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America but also develop friendly relations with the ruling parties of those countries.

It is necessary, by so doing, to form a united front of the countries of the new-emerging forces in the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle.

It is a source of our invincible strength and a reliable guarantee of our victory to strengthen the unity between all regions, all countries, all parties and all forces which oppose imperialism.

Our people will, in the future, too, fight on stubbornly, upholding the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle, in unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, in unity with the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America and in unity with all the progressive peoples of the world in order to defeat imperialism and build a new world free from exploitation and oppression.

Comrades and friends,

The Korean people and the Zairese people are making great contributions to the cause of anti-imperialist national liberation through the common struggle for the independent development of their respective countries.

Both our two countries reject all forms of aggression and interference, and subjugation and inequality and racial discrimination and demand equality and sovereignty of all countries and nations.

This constitutes a solid foundation on which our two peoples can support each other and closely cooperate.

The establishment of the diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Zaire some time ago was an epochal event in the development of the friendly relations between the two peoples.

The current visit of Citizen President Mobutu Sese Seko to our country will add a most shining record to the history of friendship between the two countries.

We will, in the future, too, always fight firmly hand in hand with the friendly Zairese people in the common struggle for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress.

Long live the militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Zairese people!

Long live the unity of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the progressive peoples of the whole world!

Long live the Republic of Zaire headed by President Mobutu Sese Seko, the outstanding leader of the Zairese people!

(Continued from page 1)

President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga.

The national anthems of Zaire and our country were played.

In company with Comrade Kim Il Sung, His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko reviewed a guard of honour of the unit.

The guests saw the combat and technical materiel of the unit and watched the training of the armymen with keen interest.

Then His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko and his entourage visited the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Yang Song belongs.

His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko and his wife and entourage inspected the Chollima Ryongsong Machine Plant and the February 8 Vinalon Allied Complex on December 13.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife visited the plant and complex in company with His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko and his wife.

The guests visited the Chollima Ryongsong Machine Plant first.

The guests were accompanied by Comrade Choe Jae U, Comrade Ho Dam and his wife and functionaries of central and local organs concerned.

His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko and his entourage visited the February 8 Vinalon Allied Complex, a pride of *Juche*-based industry.

The guests were shown around major production processes of the complex.

The South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee arranged a banquet on December 13 in honour of His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga and his wife visiting South Hamgyong Province.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife attended the banquet.

Invited to the banquet were President Mobutu Sese Seko and his wife and entourage and others.

It was addressed by Li Gil Song, Chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee.

He warmly welcomed the visit to South Hamgyong Province of His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko and his wife and other guests of Zaire.

Speaking next, Umba-Di-Lutete, Political Commissioner of the People's Movement of the Revolution and Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, expressed thanks for the warm welcome accorded the President of the Republic of Zaire and his wife.

The attendants drank toasts to the unbreakable friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Zairese peoples, to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our people, and to the good health and long life of His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko, the outstanding guide of the Zairese people.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of friendship.

His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko returned to Pyongyang by special train on December 13 after winding up his tour of South Hamgyong Province.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife accompanied His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko and Madame.

The entourage of President Mobutu Sese Seko and others also returned to Pyongyang.

Comrade Choe Jae U, Comrade Ho Dam and his wife and personages concerned arrived there together with the guests.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko were met at the railway station by Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Comrade O Jin U and his wife, Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, responsible functionaries of Pyongyang municipal Party and power bodies and personages concerned.

Films

Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife saw on December 14 evening documentary films of our country "The Ranks of Glory, Invincible Revolutionary Armed Forces" and "Under the Banner of the Workers' Party," together with His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko, his wife and daughters.

Also seeing the films were Zairese guests, the entourage of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Pyongyang Mass Rally

A grand Pyongyang mass meeting was held on December 15 at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium in welcome of His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and his wife, together with President Mobutu Sese Seko and his wife, attended the mass meeting.

The platform was occupied by daughters of His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko and his entourage and others.

Also taking the platform were vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Comrade O Jin U, Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Comrade Choe Jae U, Comrade Ho Dam and his wife, Comrade Chong Jun Gi and personages concerned.

Invited to the meeting were diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang.

The national anthems of the Republic of Zaire and our country were played at the mass meeting.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech at the mass meeting. (See above)

Kang Hyon Su, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, presented a silk banner in the name of the Pyongyang mass meeting to His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Then His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko spoke amid loud applause and warm welcome of the attendants. (See page 3)

The mass meeting closed with the playing of the national anthems of our country and the Republic of Zaire.

Luncheon

Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife arranged a luncheon on December 15 in honour of His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko and his wife and daughters on a visit to our country.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with the feeling of friendship.

DPRK & Republic of Austria Set Up Diplomatic Ties

PYONGYANG, Dec. 17 (KCNA)—A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and exchange of diplomatic envoys between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Austria was signed in Vienna on December 12.

The joint communique said:

Talks were held in Vienna over December 10-14, 1974, between the delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Austria.

The two delegations agreed to establish diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary between the two countries, recognizing each other on the basis of the general norms in international law and international practice.

This measure comes into effect as of December 17, 1974.

The two delegations affirmed that the relations between the two countries are established on the principles of respect for each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit.

Orders

Order of National Flag First Class of the DPRK was awarded to His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga.

A ceremony for awarding orders to His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko and his wife was held in Pyongyang on Dec. 15.

Comrade Kim Il Sung together with his wife was present at the ceremony.

Present were daughters of President Mobutu Sese Seko and his entourage.

At the ceremony Comrade Kim Il Sung awarded Order of National Flag First Class of the DPRK to His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga who had made a great contribution to the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Zaire and the anti-imperialist, revolutionary cause of the world people, and awarded Order of Labour to Madame President.

Orders of the DPRK were also awarded to the entourage of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was decorated with "Leopard State Order," the highest order of the Republic of Zaire, for founding the great *Juche* idea and performing immortal feats in the cause of our revolution and the anti-imperialist revolution of the world people and for greatly contributing to strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Zaire.

A ceremony for awarding orders of the Republic of Zaire to Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife was held in Pyongyang on December 15.

Present at the ceremony were His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko and his wife and daughters and his entourage.

His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko awarded "Leopard State Order," the highest order of the Republic of Zaire, to Comrade Kim Il Sung and "Zaire State Order" to Comrade Kim Song Ae.

Orders of the Republic of Zaire were also awarded to cadres and personages concerned of our country.

Performance

A song and dance performance was given by the Song and Dance Ensemble of the Korean People's Army at the People's Palace of Culture on December 15 in honour of His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga and his wife.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife saw the performance in company with His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko and his wife.

Daughters of President Mobutu Sese Seko, his entourage and others were invited to see the performance.

Departure

His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga and his wife left Pyongyang on December 16 by special plane after winding up their itinerary.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife saw off the goodwill mission of the Zairese people at the airport.

Daughters of President Mobutu Sese Seko, entourage of the President and other members left by the same plane.

Present at the airport to see off the guests were vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Comrade O Jin U and his wife, Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Comrade Choe Jae U, Comrade Ho Dam and his wife, Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Department Directors of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Chairmen of Committees and Ministers of the Administration Council, responsible personages of working people's organisations and Pyongyang municipal Party and power bodies, generals of the Korean People's Army, responsible men of science, education, culture, art and the press and Rim Dal Son, DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Zaire.

Also on hand were Kimasi Matwiku Basaula, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zaire to our country, and diplomatic envoys of foreign countries in Pyongyang.

A farewell function for President Mobutu Sese Seko was held at the airport.

At 11 a.m. the special plane carrying the guests took off amid the overflowing feelings of the friendship between the Korean and Zairese peoples which has been further deepened through the visit of President Mobutu Sese Seko to our country.

"You Korean People Can Be Proud of Being Great People Because You Have Great Leader, Great Military Commander, Political Genius, Great Thinker and Noblest Humanist"

Speech of President MOBUTU SESE SEKO

At Pyongyang Mass Meeting

PYONGYANG, Dec. 16 (KCNA)—Follows the full text of the speech made by His Excellency Mobutu Sese Seko, President of the Republic of Zaire, at the Pyongyang mass meeting held in his welcome:

☆ ☆

Mr. President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people,

Madame President,

Dear friends,

President Kim Il Sung, your respected and beloved leader, accorded a great honour to me, a member of the People's Movement of the Revolution, by offering an opportunity to speak before you, cadres of the Workers' Party of Korea and men and women Party members. I appreciate this honour as the most valuable one.

I also take this opportunity to express thanks once again to the leader and, through him, to the entire Korean people for according exceptional welcome to my wife, our delegation and myself. I made many travels and was warmly received each time, but, in no other places, I have ever been accorded such a welcome as in your country.

I extend thanks with revolutionary fervor to you for this. I can say that in this respect Korea gives many lessons to the whole world.

I was deeply moved by the fact that you revere the respected and beloved leader, the guide of the Korean people, and highly appreciate this. I assure you that President Kim Il Sung, the father of the Korean nation, enjoys the greatest respect not only in Korea but also all over the world. Even the enemies, those who oppose him, cannot but respect him.

The enemies, of course, cannot revere him as the Korean people do. But they cannot but bow before the stark fact and cannot but admire his fighting spirit and courage. They will not forget the defeat inflicted upon them by the President.

The people of each country have their leader. The people of a country can become a great people when they have a great leader and the greatness of the people of a country depends upon the greatness of their leader.

You Korean people can be proud of being a great people because you have the great leader, the great military commander, political genius, great thinker and noblest humanist.

He has revived your country from scratch and brought it up to level of great powers.

He has brought unprecedented prosperity to your country. All the impartial persons who visit your country should admit that Korea is a country good to live in and envying no one.

The Korean revolution is recorded in golden letters in the history of all the great revolutions. Therefore, you have the right to enjoy the esteem and respect of all the people of the world.

As we made many sacrifices for the eternal freedom of our people, Zaire understands better than any other countries the significance and importance of your revolution.

Imperialism is a monster with many heads. One should not be content with cutting off one head of imperialism. Because imperialism may attack from an unexpected place.

With regard to this, there is a Zairese proverb saying that python does not sleep with his both eyes shut. Python sleeps with one eye shut and the other open. Therefore, one should know that when he sees the two python eyes in a cave, there are two pythons, not one.

This proverb and image tell us Zairese people that the revolutionary people of a country should constantly heighten vigilance to defend their inalienable liberty.

We call this a revolutionary vigilance.

The people of a country should have courage, but courage alone is not sufficient. The people of each country should have their spirit and pride in themselves and free themselves from the nefarious influence of imperialism.

Therefore, the people of each country should have political philosophy which offers them the idea to achieve their wellbeing and perfect themselves. This political philosophy is known in the name of the "*Juche*" idea in your country and is called "Authenticite" in Zaire.

"Authenticite" is a very simple word. "Authenticite" means that as Koreans are proud of being Koreans, so the Zairese proud of being Zairese. We do not have an inferiority complex in the fact that we are negroes with frizzled hair. You, too, do not have any inferiority complex because you are as you are now.

We in Zaire categorically refuse to model after the old masters. The old masters hoped we would become their imitators and copy, their faithful servants, in a word, valets serving them, saying "yes," "yes".

We firmly cherished the will to be ourselves in all action. Thus, for example, we have done away with the old Jewish-style names and adopted our proper mode of attire.

"Authenticite" consists particularly in chanting one's country and one's people. Therefore, I highly appreciate your revolutionary opera "The Song of Mt. Kumgang-san" singing of the beauty of your country.

We do just the same in our country. In the past our masters forced us to sing "The Beautiful Blue Danube" which is greatly polluted and is not blue. But today we sing the great River "Zaire," the world's second largest river next to the River "Amazon."

My visit to your country is, indeed, of historic significance in many aspects. The historic significance of this visit lies in that the visit gave me an opportunity to meet President Kim Il Sung, one of the greatest leaders of the world at present, this visit helped me understand the courageous Korean people better, see your adoration for the respected and beloved leader, and find the resemblance in our objectives and actions and in our method.

It is not surprising that the Koreans and Zairese have resemblance, though Pyongyang and Kinshasa are far away from each other.

Both of us had been exploited under the colonial yoke of the imperialists. The imperialists had ruled us by the same method. It is, therefore, natural that we should fight against the imperialists by the same method.

Our two peoples are revolutionary peoples because we have the same ideal, that is, the ideal of dignity and uncompromise, the ideal to fight against imperialism till its defeat, the ideal to build a free, prosperous country, and the ideal to love all other peoples.

Of course, the imperialists and reactionaries and their lackeys will never be generous to us. But they know at least that those who try to attack the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or the Republic of Zaire will not be able to escape self-destruction.

The imperialists are finding and will find only their graves in our two countries.

The imperialists who had divided Africa like a cake tried to convince the world people that Africans are useless backward peoples.

Today all the people of the world except African negroes are free. But we are now completely liberating our continent through a fierce struggle.

We were not alone in our struggle because the sincere friends like you always gave appreciable aid to us.

The Portuguese colonialist regime has collapsed, opening the road of independence to their old possessions.

The British rulers in Rhodesia know that their days are numbered and despite their collusion, they will be driven out of Africa.

And even racist South Africa is being driven into a predicament.

The revolutionary axis of Kinshasa, Lusaka and Dar-Es-Salaam smashed the colonial and racist axis of Pretoria, Salisbury and Lisbon.

Africans' Africa will win.

Under the banner of the *Juche* idea in Korea and under the banner of "Authenticite" in Zaire our two countries have made and continue to make remarkable progress. Therefore, we consider that only the formula of original and revolutionary development can make our two peoples get rid of currency disorder, energy crisis, runaway inflation and economic impasse in this world.

In Zaire we have just started developing the industry of our country, but in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea industry is continuously developing at a very high tempo.

You have carried out the economic, agricultural and industrial revolutions simultaneously. I believe that the economically highly developed countries will visit your country before long to learn from secrets of your achievements.

I reverentially wish good health and a long life to the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung to realize as early as possible the reunification of the north and south of your beautiful country which will be a model of revolution and honor of all the progressive countries of the world.

You may rest assured that Zaire will always remain your sincerest friend.

Long live President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people!

Long live Zaire-Korea friendship!

Anti-Pak Struggle Involves Various Strata

Even under the difficult conditions where the fascist suppression by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique has been intensified, the anti-fascist, democratization struggle of the south Korean people in all walks of life is continuously waged.

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Students

More than 500 students of Chonnam University in Kwangju, South Cholla Province of south Korea, on December 11 held a meeting and staged a demonstration against the vicious "revitalized" dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique and for winning democratic freedom.

That day they held a meeting on the campus denouncing with surging indignation the crimes of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique who are more harshly intensifying the fascist repression in defiance of the people's unanimous protest and denunciation and adopted a 10-point resolution including "abolish the revitalized constitution!" and "release the arrested students and guarantee freedom of speech!"

After the meeting the students formed scrummage and surged out of the school gate like a raging wave to stage a demonstration, loudly shouting slogans contained in the resolution.

Flurried by this, the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits hurriedly sent more than 200 puppet mobile police to brutally suppress the students.

But, the student demonstrators fiercely fought for hours, throwing stones at the police bandits.

Students of the liberal arts and science college and the law college of Seoul University gathered on the campus of the law college after holding separate meetings in the compounds of their colleges on Dec. 12 and waged an hour-long campus demonstration demanding "retraction of the decision to dismiss Prof. Paek Rak Chon."

Getting scent of such move of the students, the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique rushed the puppet police to the scene to block the college gate and crackdown on them and bar them from surging out into the streets. The students circled the campus and, seizing an opportunity, jumped over the fence all at once and stormed on to streets like angry waves and staged a powerful demonstration.

Flurried by this, the puppet police brutally suppressed the students and arrested over 30 of them.

According to another report, students of the liberal arts and science college of Seoul University gathered before the monument to the April 19 Uprising on the campus on that morning and issued a five-point statement.

In the statement they demanded "guarantee of free discussion of constitutional revision" and strongly held that "all the students arrested on charges of involvement in the case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy must be released" and "campus autonomy must be ensured by the system."

In the statement the students exposed and denounced the filthy corruption of the Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique. "The responsibility for the corruption and distrust in our society rests with the government authorities," they declared.

Catholics

Over 2,500 Catholics on Dec. 10 held a meeting denouncing the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique in brutally suppressing the people who demand democratic freedom.

At the meeting they held at a church in Myongdong, Seoul, they scathingly exposed and denounced the barbaric tyranny of the present south Korean ruling clique who rigged up the system of "revitalized" dictatorship, under which they arrest and imprison innocent people at random and put them to brutal tortures and condemn them to capital punishment and heavy penalties.

The Catholics strongly demanded the fascist clique "release at an early date bishop Chi Hak Sun, students and many other prisoners who are behind bars, deprived of even the human rights, the basic rights of the people."

Then a six-point document entitled "Our Call for Human Rights" was published.

They laid bare in it that the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique "tortured and murdered" Professor Choe Jong Gil of the law college of Seoul University for conducting patriotic activities and barbarously suppressed youth and students by rigging up the "case of National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy."

Strongly demanding in this document "the immediate discontinuation of the persecution of the students, professors, lawyers and clergymen who cry for democracy and the release of imprisoned personnel," they held that "a government violating the human rights of the population ceases to be a government of the people."

Opposition Assemblymen

Fifty-five assemblymen from the New Democratic Party, a south Korean opposition party, swarmed into the main conference hall of the puppet national assembly at 10 in the morning Dec. 5 and started a sit-in struggle to press their 5-point demand.

Getting scent of this move, the Pak Jung Hi gangster clique had locked the door of the main conference hall of the "national assembly" in the morning to let no one in. The New Democratic assemblymen countered this base act of the rascals with force and stormed into the hall after smashing the door and started the sit-in struggle.

Following are the points of the demand they thrust at the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang of murderers:

"1. The 'government' should revise the 'constitution' at an early date and guarantee democracy;

2. It should release the imprisoned politicians, clergymen, intellectuals, students and other personages;

3. It should open the campus gates at once and grant the students the freedom and right of study;

4. It should give up the oppressive politics involving the suppression of the press and suppression of religion;

5. It should stop suppression of the opposition party and splitting and surveillance politics."

Before entering the sit-in, opposition party boss Kim Yong Sam had declared that the New Democratic Party would stage the sit-in struggle "to express its will through a powerful action for waging a struggle for constitutional revision."

He stressed that his party would fight "strongly demanding the release" of the "comrades suffering behind bars at this moment."

Families of Arrested

The wives of those concerned with the "People's Revolutionary Party" whom the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang sentenced to death on far-fetched charges of involvement in the so-called "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" scathingly exposed in their notes the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique in faking up the "case" through brutal tortures.

Aochi Shin, representative, and Wada Haruki, chief secretary, of the "Liaison Council for Japan-south Korea Solidarity" called a news conference in Tokyo recently and made public four notes written by them.

The authors of the notes exposed that the charge of involvement in the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" brought against their husbands in a far-fetched manner was a preposterous fabrication entirely designed to create the impression that the struggle of the youth and students demanding democracy was a "plot of rebellion" dictated by a "backstage communist organiser."

They wrote:

"Just as it did to cope with the demonstrations against the 'south Korea-Japan agreements' in 1964, the government sought in the fictitious backstage manipulation of the communists a pretext for suppressing the demonstrations of the youth and students this year, in 1974, for the realisation of democracy, clean-up of corruption in the government and rectification of the stance of reliance on Japan."

Pointing out that "the case of the People's Revolutionary Party" faked up in 1964 fell short of the expectation of the investigation organ and, chagrined at this, it digged up the 'case' more than a decade after to make a reprisal," they said: "The investigators who were in charge of the 'case' in 1964 (Li Yong Taek, chief, and Mo Song Jin, deputy chief, of the sixth department of the Central Intelligence Agency, and Sin Jik Su, the incumbent director of the C.I.A.) are still holding key posts of the government and they startled the world by bringing back on the scene the case fabricated 10 years ago. Can we repress indignation at this?"

By recording in the notes what they had seen and heard, the authors exposed an aspect of the monstrous tortures by the fascist hangmen. They wrote:

"I could read from the sight of my husband in the court traces of the tortures suffered by him and his mental agonies."

"They locked him up in an underground cell for three days and tortured him keeping him awake. The anus came off to cause abdominal hernia and he had difficulty in hearing, I was told."

"My husband declared that a few days later, the investigator came with a script and tortured him to brand him as a spy in accordance with it.... The latter turned something and he was sure he would die, his heart bursting, if the torturer turned it only twice."

The notes further said:

"My husband was forced to seal the statement with the thumb without so much as reading it."

"My husband has never admitted it. After the public prosecutor and secretary left to take their lunch, the investigator (a C.I.A. agent) fell upon him and pulled him by the hand and pressed his thumb on the false protocol and forced him to write down his name."

The author of a note said with bitter curses that "it is simply terrifying and I shudder at the mere thought that innocent people are branded with infamy and put on the altar" by such monstrous tortures, coercion and threat.

The notes expose that the Pak Jung Hi gang of murderers did not allow a meeting between the "defendants" and their families and staged trials behind closed doors, afraid of the exposure of all these brigandish and base crimes committed by them.

The authors of the notes declared that they can never leave the innocent people to die at the hand of the murderous gang and earnestly appealed to public opinion at home and abroad and all the people of conscience not to allow the murderous acts of the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen who challenge democracy and violate human conscience.

The families of the arrested youth, students and patriotic personages staged powerful struggles for the immediate release of the arrested, despite the fascist suppression of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Various International Meetings Express Solidarity with Korean People

9th Congress of WFDY

A "Resolution on Solidarity in Support of the Struggle of the Korean People and Youth" was adopted at the 9th Congress of the World Federation of Democratic Youth held in Varna, Bulgaria.

The resolution strongly demanded that the U.S. troops be withdrawn immediately and unconditionally from south Korea, the United States accept the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for concluding a peace agreement and an end be put to the foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

The resolution said:

The congress holds that Korea's reunification must be solved in accordance with the three principles and five-point proposition of national reunification put forward by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We hold that a great national congress for national reunification should be immediately convened with the attendance of representatives of people of various strata and political parties and public organisations in the north and south.

We call for strengthening the action of solidarity with the Korean youth and students in Japan in the fight against the Japanese reactionaries' repression and for defence of all the democratic, national rights.

The congress decides to arrange in 1975 an international solidarity conference supporting the struggle of the Korean youth and people for national reunification on the occasion of the lapse of 25 years since the outbreak of the war in Korea.

The congress calls upon the world progressive youth and people to conduct various forms of a wide-range of activities of solidarity demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the occasion of "The Month of International Solidarity with the Korean People and Youth (June 25-July 27)."

3rd Congress of All-African Union of Students

The Third Congress of the All-African Union of Students held recently in Alexandria, Egypt, adopted a "Resolution on Korea," which said:

1, The congress fully supports the three principles of national reunification, independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, and the five-point proposition of national reunification, put forward by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and expresses firm solidarity with the Korean people and students in the struggle for their realisation.

2, The congress strongly demands that the United States accept without delay the proposal of the Third Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for concluding a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and withdraw all its aggressive troops from south Korea.

The congress demands that the 29th Session of the United Nations General Assembly now under way strive with might and main to realise the content of resolution on accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, which was adopted at the 28th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, by taking proper measures to dissolve "U.N. Command" illegally faked up by U.S. imperialism and take helmets of the "U.N. forces" off the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea.

3, The congress actively supports and encourages the struggle of the south Korean progressive people and patriotic students against dictatorship and for democracy and bitterly condemns the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique's barbaric suppression of them, regarding it as a grave challenge to the progressive students of the whole world who love justice and truth.

The Pak Jung Hi military gangster clique must immediately and unconditionally release all the illegally arrested patriotic people and students and stop at once all the inhuman suppression and persecution and tortures.

4, The congress strongly denounces the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are bent on anti-DPRK propaganda and suppression of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) after fabricating the so-called "incident of shooting at Pak Jung Hi" and the sinister manoeuvres of the Japanese militarists who are stepping up their reinvasion of south Korea by zealously instigating them and strongly demands the immediate stoppage of suppression and subversive activities against Chongryun and Korean citizens in Japan and fully supports the just struggle of the Committee of Korean Students in Japan to defend all the democratic, national rights including the freedom of travel to the homeland.

5, The congress decides to mark off July every year as a "month of solidarity with the Korean students for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country."

3rd Asian Buddhists Peace Conference

The Third Asian Buddhists Peace Conference was recently held in New Delhi.

The conference was attended by the delegation of the Federation of Korean Buddhists in Japan and over 200 delegates of 19 Buddhists organisations of 12 countries.

A "special report of the Third Asian Buddhists Peace Conference on the question of south Korea" was adopted at the conference.

The "special report" noted that action should be taken to expose and denounce resolutely the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for introducing lethal weapons including nuclear weapons into south Korea and intensifying new war provocation manoeuvres against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The "special report" said that action should be taken to demand of the south Korean puppet clique to accept the five-point proposition for the reunification of Korea put forward by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung and implement the provisions of the north-south joint statement.

Noting that activities should be carried on to demand that the 29th Session of the United Nations General Assembly take a measure to withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops stationed in south Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. forces" and vehemently denounce the conspiratorial scheme of the south Korean puppet clique and the Japanese Government to suppress the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and the Korean citizens in Japan through the fabrication of the "incident of shooting at Pak Jung Hi," the "special report" stressed that the conference reached a unanimity of view that the Asian Buddhists should carry out all these activities as an urgent and important task. (KCNA)

Korea Is One! Korea's Reunification Should Be Left to Koreans Themselves!

Speeches of Foreign Representatives at 1st Committee of 29th UNGA

USSR: All Foreign Troops' Withdrawal Is Key to Korea's Reunification

Y.A. Malik, Soviet representative, spoke at the First Committee meeting of the 29th United Nations General Assembly on December 4.

He said:

The Korean problem has remained for more than two decades on the agenda of General Assembly sessions. Once again, as so many times in the past the United Nations has had to deal with this question ever since the Korean people became the victim of foreign military intervention, when, even after the sounds of artillery fire in the Second World War had died away and longed-for peace came to the world, foreign troops arrived in Korea. This question, unfortunately, still retains its significance and urgency because, up to this very day, foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the Korean people has not ceased and foreign troops, which are an instrument of this intervention, still remain in south Korea despite the will of the Korean people.

The most paradoxical thing in this whole abnormal situation is the fact that these are the troops of only one state. However, in order to camouflage their stationing in south Korea, they are known as the "United Nations forces" and are illegally using the flag of this authoritative international organization. The need to discuss the question of the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed under the United Nations flag in south Korea and to take an urgent decision at the 29th Session of the General Assembly on this matter arises from the fact that the presence of foreign troops in the south of the peninsula continues to be a dangerous source of tension in this area.

President Kim Il Sung personally has done a great deal to clear away the debris of the cold war and to create a favourable political situation in Korea, promoting an independent settlement of the Korean problem by the Koreans themselves without any external intervention. In 1972, as the result of an important political initiative taken by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the first steps were taken along the difficult and complicated road towards the restoration of the national unity of Korea. A dialogue was begun between the DPRK and south Korea. Agreement was achieved on the setting up of a Coordination Commission of the North and South, and meetings of this commission were held. In the north-south joint statement dated 4 July 1972, general principles were enunciated for the reunification of the country by peaceful means and by the efforts of the Korean people itself without any external intervention.

It was precisely along these lines that efforts were concentrated by the DPRK, which had patiently and consistently adopted the policy of peaceful reunification of Korea by democratic means by the Koreans themselves on the basis of the sovereign rights of the Korean people without foreign intervention.

The measures of the DPRK designed to create favourable circumstances for the settlement of the Korean problem in the interest of strengthening peace and security in the Far East, have always won and continue to win the understanding and support of the Soviet Union and all sincere friends of the DPRK. The Soviet Union supports that country's programme to bring about the peaceful democratic reunification of Korea.

The General Assembly, in a decision taken unanimously at its 28th session, expressed the hope that the north and the south of Korea would continue their dialogue and widen their many-sided exchanges and co-operation in the spirit of the three principles of national reunification in regard to which agreement was reached in the joint statement of 4 July 1972. However, this did not happen. The Seoul "regime" used every means in its power to complicate, to delay, and in the final analysis to curb the process of the gradual peaceful reunification of Korea. It emerges clearly from the documents submitted and from all the facts and data adduced in the detailed and cogent statement of the head of the delegation of the DPRK, that because of that stand by south Korea, the talks between the north and the south, and the work of the co-ordination commission set up in 1972 have made no progress, and thus far have not yielded any practical results.

In those circumstances, particularly conspicuous is the danger of the continuing presence and activity of foreign troops on Korean soil which are there under the fictitious camouflage of the United Nations flag.

It is quite obvious that the development of the healthy processes in the Korean Peninsula towards the peaceful reunification of the country is being hindered by the continuing foreign interference in the affairs of the Korean people. The most flagrant and heinous weapon of this interference is the foreign troops in south Korea, the 38,000-man foreign army, equipped with the latest types of contemporary weapons. Foreign troops are serving as a bulwark for those extreme reactionary forces in south Korea which, because of interests alien to the Korean people, are striving to hinder the peaceful reunification of Korea.

In view of all those facts, it is quite obvious that the cessation of interference by imperialist forces in the internal affairs of Korea and the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed under the United Nations flag in south Korea is the key to the solution of the problem of an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The Korean people quite rightly expect from the United Nations and its General Assembly that help in ensuring the creation of favourable conditions for the independent, peaceful reunification of their country without foreign interference.

The United Nations can and must help it in this just cause. It is its international duty to bring about the realization of these aspirations and hopes of the Korean people. For this, we are firmly convinced that the United Nations should direct its efforts to putting an end to foreign interference in the affairs of Korea in any form, regardless of what guise and pretext may be attempted to cover it up and justify it.

Accordingly, there is nothing to justify maintaining foreign forces in south Korea.

The United Nations General Assembly cannot much longer accept a situation in which the United Nations flag is used by foreign troops for purposes diametrically opposed to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. The General Assembly must clearly and unambiguously express the view that all foreign troops stationed in south Korea should be withdrawn. The sooner that is done, the sooner there will be progress towards the peaceful democratic reunification of Korea.

We are convinced that the further normalization of the situation on the Korean Peninsula and the creation of conditions favourable for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country would be considerably advanced if the General Assembly adopted a clear-cut decision to withdraw from south Korea all foreign troops stationed there under the United Nations flag.

It is precisely with that goal in mind that the draft resolution sponsored by a large group of socialist and non-aligned states members of the United Nations has been proposed.

The Soviet Union is one of its sponsors. Adoption of that draft would provide convincing proof of the aspiration and desire of member states of the United Nations to grant the Korean people the opportunity freely to decide its own destiny and itself to solve the problem of the reunification of its homeland by peaceful means on a universal democratic basis without any foreign intervention. The adoption by the General Assembly of such a decision would also be in keeping with the fundamental goals of the United Nations in the new circumstances of the easing of international tension. By so doing the General Assembly would make a useful and positive contribution to the cause of strengthening the process of detente, extending it everywhere, and making it irreversible.

There is no doubt that a settlement of the Korean problem would make an important contribution to improving the situation not only in the Far East but in Asia as a whole.

Bulgaria: Korea's Split Is Product Of Imperialist Aggression

Guero Grozev, representative of the Bulgarian People's Republic, in his speech at the First Committee of the 29th U.N. General Assembly, stressed that the foreign military occupation of south Korea and division of Korea which has continued to the present day are the product of the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialist forces. And he strongly demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

There is no doubt that Korea's reunification would have occurred long ago if the Korean people had been able to settle, in exercise of their sovereignty and without outside interference, the problems of its future, he noted, and continued:

An analysis of the development of the situation in the Korean Peninsula shows most clearly that the present purpose of the United Nations is to give every encouragement to the elimination of external obstacles to the reunification of the country, in the light of the clearly-expressed will of the whole Korean people.

Faithful to its unswerving policy in keeping with the principles of the north-south joint statement, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is continuing energetically and constantly to do everything in its power to bring about as soon as possible a practical solution to the reunification of the country.

It is clear that the policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is based upon the sincere wish of its Government to put an end as soon as possible to the division of Korea, so that the internal affairs of the nation can be settled by the Korean people itself without any outside interference, in keeping with the principle of national self-determination and by peaceful means.

In flagrant contradiction to this reasonable policy, which takes account of the aspirations of the whole Korean people, the south Korean and those who support them still continue to oppose the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The purpose of this conduct is to thwart the practical implementation of the principles for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, laid down in the joint statement. The "policy" of the south Korean authorities can really only be explained as thinly veiled ambition, the principal aim of which is, by relying on outside forces, to nullify the results already achieved.

Can anyone have any doubt concerning the basis of this "policy" and the source of its inspiration? It is a secret to no one that while on the territory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea there is not a single foreign soldier, in south Korea there are still today, tens of thousands of armed foreign troops, American troops, who, moreover, are illegally using the flag of the United Nations.

Saying that it is high time to withdraw all foreign troops from south Korea and cease the foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Korea, the Bulgarian representative stressed:

Unless that problem is resolved, any statement expressing a wish or an intention to contribute to the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea is nothing but empty words. Such statements testify either to a lack of sincerity and genuine will to accelerate the solution of the Korean problem.

He stated:

The presence of foreign armed forces in south Korea is a political anachronism, since it is obviously in contradiction of the objective universally acknowledged of putting an end to an abnormal situation, namely the division of the Korean people.

As a matter of fact, the decision to dissolve the so-called Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea has confirmed the absence of any legal justification for the interference by the United Nations in the internal affairs of Korea. That decision of the General Assembly has at the same time done away with any legal justification for the maintenance of foreign troops in south Korea under the United Nations flag or on any other pretext whatsoever.

Ukraine: Korea's Reunification Should Be Settled by Koreans Themselves

Martynenko, Ukrainian representative, speaking at the First Committee meeting of the 29th United Nations General Assembly, strongly held that the problem of Korea's reunification should be settled by the Korean people themselves without any outside intervention.

The basis for normalizing the situation in the Korean Peninsula and reunifying Korea on a democratic principle and in a peaceful way is the immediate cessation of all intervention by outside forces in the Korean question and withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in the southern half of Korea under the United Nations flag.

He went on to say:

The presence of foreign troops in south Korea is a source of constant military and political tension in the Korean Peninsula and an obstacle to the normalization of relations between both parts of Korea.

This is particularly intolerable in conditions in which, upon the initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, practical steps are being taken by the country.

The representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea said in his statement that it had a proposal consisting of five points drafted by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on national reunification, the essence of which is: "To remove military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south, materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two parts, convene the great national congress composed of representatives of people of all strata and political parties and social organizations in the north and south, institute the north-south confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the U.N. under the single national title."

These proposals open the way for the Korean people to solve the problem of reunification in accordance with its will and national interests.

He supported the practical initiatives of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its consistent peaceful policy which would promote a normalization of the situation in the Korean Peninsula, the strengthening of peace in the Far East and would open up the way to peaceful national reunification.

He said:

Unfortunately, the Seoul "regime," relying on outside forces, has adopted a course of open obstruction of the practical implementation of the initiatives.

The Seoul authorities have, in practice, brought the dialogue between the north and the south to a standstill.

Under various trumped pretexts, they have been rejecting the peaceful proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea designed to avert military confrontation, to conclude a new peace agreement, and expand comprehensive links between the two parts of Korea. The obstructionist policy of Seoul and its disregard of the principles of the north-south joint statement of 4 July 1972 are hindering the solution of the Korean problem.

We cannot but point out in this regard that the foreign troops in south Korea are, in practice, a major bulwark of the reactionary, anti-popular dictatorial regime and are used by it to extend their tenure of power and for the perpetuation of the division of Korea.

The illegal presence of these troops under the camouflage of the United Nations flag is a hindrance to a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem and a continuation of dialogue, is exacerbating the state of military confrontation and undermining the principles of preserving and perpetuating peace in Korea and in the Far East. Therefore, the continued stationing of foreign troops in south Korea is not only dangerous to the cause of peace in this area, undermining efforts aimed at normalizing the relations and bringing about the peaceful reunification of the country, but also is damaging to the authority of the United Nations itself.

It should also be stressed that the continuing presence of foreign troops in south Korea constitutes a flagrant violation both of the armistice agreement in Korea, which provided for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea after the conclusion of the armistice and of the principles of the north-south joint statement aimed at the reunification of the country, without foreign intervention.

It is impossible to use the so-called "ROK-U.S. mutual defence treaty" in justification of the presence of American troops in south Korea since that is in violation of the armistice agreement in Korea.

There is no legal basis for keeping foreign troops stationed in south Korea nor was there ever any basis for intervention in Korean affairs by means of the so-called "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

He pointed out:

The problem of Korea's reunification is the internal affairs of the Korean people and is a matter which should be settled by the Korean people itself without any outside intervention. This is its inalienable right. The presence of foreign troops in south Korea is a flagrant violation of this right, and these troops are playing the shameful role of barrier to the fulfilment of the national aspirations and wishes of the Korean people.

He stressed in conclusion:

It is the duty of the United Nations to achieve the cessation of interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people, that would be a very important contribution to the cause of detente, of strengthening peace and security, and of the removal of the barriers which are preventing a constructive dialogue on the peaceful democratic reunification of Korea.

Togo: Foreign Troops' Pullout Is Prerequisite to Reunification

Dabra Togbe, Togolese representative, in his speech at the First Committee meeting of the 29th United Nations General Assembly, stressed that the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the United Nations flag is an indispensable precondition for the independent promotion of the dialogue between the north and the south.

Referring to the fact that on the initiative of President Gnassingbe Eyadema, Togo severed diplomatic relations with south Korea some time ago, he said that the persistent attempt of south Korea to keep foreign troops on its soil is a grave violation of the agreed points of the north-south joint statement.

He continued:

The true aggressors are precisely those who intruded from outside to disturb peace in Korea, those who imposed division, hatred and death upon the Korean people (that is, the "United Nations forces").

The 38th Parallel, the barrier of disgrace, was a symbol of arbitrariness, injustice and illegality. It is now more than 20 years since the conclusion of the armistice agreement. But foreign troops far greater than 30,000 equipped with latest type lethal weapons are occupying as ever the southern half of Korea.

According to the north-south joint statement made public by the north and the south on July 4, 1972, the Korean people want to live in peace and want to end by their own efforts the split imposed upon them owing to the occupation by the outside forces. No one in the world has the right to oppose or obstruct this.

He strongly demanded that the foreign troops continuously stationed in south Korea under the United Nations flag be withdrawn unconditionally and without delay, as desired by the Korean people who do not want any longer the interference of outside forces in their internal affairs.

Equatorial Guinea: U.S. Troops Must Be Driven Out

Ecua Mico, representative of Equatorial Guinea, speaking at the First Committee of the 29th United Nations General Assembly, strongly held that the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea to create a favourable condition for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Saying that the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for withdrawing the foreign troops stationed in south Korea is a just and irrefutable one, he pointed out.

Korea is divided into two parts with diametrically different social systems in consequence of imperialists' machination.

Expressing full support to the policy of independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, he went on:

It is necessary if the reunification of Korea is to take place on the basis of social justice that all sectors of the two populations participate fully in the patriotic task of national reunification.

The situation such as the entry of the two Koreas into the United Nations is a situation that we must avoid, at all costs, both for our own good as well as for that of coming generations.

How can we discuss the reunification of the Korean Peninsula and the entry of the two Koreas into the United Nations at the same time?

I am surprised, he said, to think how many states forming the United States of America might dispatch their representatives to the United Nations

Malagasy: U.N. Must Stop Interference in Korea's Internal Affairs

Blaise Rabetafika, representative of Malagasy, speaking at the First Committee meeting of the 29th United Nations General Assembly, stressed that the United Nations should put an end to its disgraceful interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

Noting that time has come when the United Nations should deal with the Korean question more realistically and positively, he said:

The United Nations should have ceased, concerning the Korean question, to be an instrument of the U.S. imperialists and interventionists.

One can have discussion endlessly over the "legality" of the "resolution" of the United Nations Security Council dated June 26, 1950, applying pertinent articles of the Charter. But this doubtful "legality" cooked up by a fraudulent means will not be able to resist long the objective and just reason. There is nothing surprising in that our action aimed at attaching more equitable and realistic significance to the responsibility and attitude of the United Nations leads to the demand for the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the United Nations flag.

We know that south Korea keeps an army 700,000 strong and the "homeland defence reserve forces" 2.5 million strong and receives 1,500 million dollars of military aid from the U.S. Government, speeding up the "modernization of the ROK army." The assertion that such reinforcement of the military strength is "needed for defence" can be justified in no way.

If the United Nations wants to terminate its military engagement in Korea through the U.S. troops, there is no need for it to recognise any longer the presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea. This also accords with the spirit of the Korean Armistice Agreement of July 27, 1953 which envisages the withdrawal of all the foreign troops after the ceasefire.

Albania: Korea Is One And Indivisible

Rako Naco, representative of Albania, made a speech on December 4 at the First Committee meeting of the 29th United Nations General Assembly.

He said:

No one has the right to interfere in Korea's domestic affairs or to raise obstacles to the efforts and resolute struggle of the Korean people to achieve its lofty national hopes.

On the contrary, member states bear the responsibility of contributing as much as possible to aid in the establishment of conditions favourable to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

United States troops have been stationed in south Korea for approximately 25 years, under the flag and symbols of the United Nations. No country has used the name of the United Nations for reasons of speculation for so long. The United Nations flag has served the United States of America as a camouflage for its aggressive and neo-colonialist policy in south Korea. American forces stationed in south Korea have nothing in common with the goals of the United Nations nor with the fundamental provisions of the Charter. There is no political, legal or moral basis for these so-called "United Nations troops" to continue to be stationed in south Korea, and therefore they should be withdrawn. The number of member states which do not approve the maintenance of American troops in south Korea under cover of the name of the United Nations is growing. In view of this new situation the United States of America, aware of the fact that some day member states will tear from it the mask of the United Nations in Korea and stubbornly pursuing its policy, which is hostile to the Korean people, has now begun to change its tactics and is no longer claiming that the American troops in south Korea are "United Nations forces" but, rather, that they there by virtue of a "mutual defence pact" concluded between the United States of America and south Korea.

As we should have expected, such a thesis is now also being loudly proclaimed by the puppet authorities in Seoul.

Such an attitude on the part of the United States of America is absurd and ridiculous and in truth this new tactics more clearly demonstrates the real intentions of the United States of America in south Korea. The claim of American imperialists that if the "United Nations troops" withdraw from south Korea without any "guarantee" of the implementation of the armistice agreement the "danger of war would increase" has no basis. The danger of war in Korea is precisely due to the presence of American troops in south Korea and to the aggressive policy of the United States of America, threatening peace and security throughout the peninsula.

President Kim Il Sung, himself, and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the basis of a desire for a just solution to the Korean problem and an independent peaceful reunification of the country, have made successive proposals to advance in this direction.

Their constructive proposals, which are the expression of the aspirations of the entire Korean people both in the north and in the south of the country, are designed to bring closer the solution of the problem of the division of their country and to avert a military confrontation and lessen tension in Korea as well as to establish an atmosphere of understanding and co-operation in the full meaning of the word between the two parts of the country in order to achieve the reunification and to guarantee progress and the maintenance of peace in this part of the world.

The Albanian representative continued:

But the south Korean "regime," supported by the United States of America, has always rejected the reasonable proposals reiterated by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It has raised successive obstacles and done everything to sabotage any act which might even to a small degree serve the interest of reunifying the country; and as if this were not enough the south Korean authorities, egged on by their bosses, have openly stressed their desire for the creation of "two Koreas" so the division of Korea could be perpetuated. The delegation of Albania rejects this plot, as well as any attempt which would lead to its achievement. Korea is one and indivisible.

He declared:

It is incumbent upon the United Nations to recognize the fundamental claims of the Korean people, which are in consonance with provisions of the Charter, and to have strict respect for them—and that should not be confined only to expressions on paper. Member states should resolutely reject any plot of the imperialist powers to hamper the process of reunification of Korea.

The stationing of United States troops in south Korea openly runs counter to the fundamental rules of international law and to the provisions of the Charter, which confirm respect for the sovereign rights of peoples and states, respect of territorial integrity, and non-interference in the internal affairs of others.

The withdrawal of the United States occupation forces from south Korea would be an important step forward towards the establishment of peace and security on the Korean Peninsula. It is quite clear that the independent reunification of Korea cannot be achieved so long as those troops continue to be stationed in south Korea.

Zambia: U.N. Should Not Help Perpetuate Division of Korea

Rupiah Bwenani Banda, representative of Zambia, spoke at the First Committee of the 29th United Nations General Assembly on December 4.

He said:

It comes as no surprise to my delegation that there has been a stalemate in the dialogue between north and south Korea. For how can it be otherwise when thousands of foreign forces remain in a part of the country and blatantly interfere in its internal affairs?

The question we must all honestly answer is: What purpose do those foreign forces serve, especially in the light of express desire of the Korean people to work for the reunification of their country by peaceful means?

Another disturbing fact about the question of Korea is that the foreign forces are in south Korea under cover of the United Nations flag. Not only don't they serve the interests of this organisation but also, they owe their "allegiance" to the country where they come from and are accountable to it. This is a shame upon our organisation in this era and age.

He continued:

The United Nations must redeem its prestige by deciding to immediately dissolve the so-called "United Nations command."

He expressed Zambia's strong opposition to the rather preposterous suggestion made by certain delegations to the effect that north and south Korea be admitted into the United Nations as separate entities.

He stated:

To demonstrate its interest in the representation of the Korean nation and people as a whole, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has advanced a proposal, namely that if they must join the United Nations before reunification, north and south Korea should do so as a single state, under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

This to us is a reasonable proposal. The United Nations should do nothing that could seal as permanent the division of Korea.

Mauritania: We Oppose Continued Use of U.N. Flag by U.S.

Moulaye El Hassen, representative of Mauritania, spoke at the First Committee of the 29th United Nations General Assembly on December 4.

He said:

The withdrawal of American troops now stationed in south Korea is, in our opinion, an important condition for creating that atmosphere of detente which is the only atmosphere in which the Korean people can solve their own problems.

My delegation sees no justification for the presence of these troops in south Korea. Their presence can really not be justified by the fear of a "military invasion from the north" because, quite obviously, if there is an invasion, it will be in the opposite direction, precisely because of the large numbers of troops in south Korea. No one among us can any longer have any doubt as to the nationality of those troops.

They are American, since the United States delegation itself has said so in this committee and "representative" of south Koren has confirmed it.

How, then, can we allow our organization to lend its flag and its name to the mythical organization which is called the "United Nations command"? Members of this organization cannot agree to the continued use, against all common sense and in so obvious a manner, as the instrument of the policy of a single state, in defiance of the interests of the international community and of the ideals of our Charter.

(KCNA) (Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

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